

# LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF A CITY AS SEEN BY A SALT LAKE WOMAN

"Up upon thee November, thou dost  
The airs of thy young sister; thou  
The heat-stolen  
The wintry shades of May in green  
And April's rare, cheerful, loveliness  
Thou art trying to put out!"

THE months winter and spring  
Are in the well. This was the  
rebirth of a young boy. Basic  
rancher when asked as to the climate  
of his part of the country. To the em-  
ployer, nine months summer it would  
seem with us.

At a little birthday supper given in  
a Salt Lake home during the recent  
winter, beans were served. They had  
been gathered fresh from the kitchen  
garden, that same afternoon.

New potatoes were served at a little  
dinner, two weeks ago. They had been  
discovered in the children's garden.  
The children had planted them late and  
carried them over to the woods. The  
water they received was scarcely suf-  
ficient from occasional showers month  
apart. Small crop, yet here they are,  
tender and sweet as any served in June  
with green peas. Sweeter they seem,  
served with squash pie.

Related violets and roses are bloom-  
ing in the rear garden of a little home  
on the bench. Violets, roses, and  
chrysanthemums—spring, summer and  
autumn in one.

A second crop of strawberries has  
been enjoyed on one of the small farms  
scattered in the city. While on another  
is the shade of an old apple tree,  
the children have played all summer  
long. Early in the spring they gathered  
the blossoms to take to school to  
their teachers; in June they devoured  
the small, sweet, yellow apples. In  
July, August, and September, they  
planted beans, carrots, etc., and served  
little dinners; they turned it into a  
gymnasium, and gave trapese per-  
formances. And after all this, the old  
thing is blooming again. Tender-apple  
blossoms are peeping here and there,  
just a few, and far between as though  
timid lest the winter be not quite over.

From deluded blossoms? The autumn  
is surely here. The banks under the old  
apple trees, and some of these days  
there will be a killing frost, and may-  
be no apples next year. Some of us  
remember an old apple tree that did  
this same foolish thing. Once it can-  
not in all its spring finery simply because  
the autumn days were so warm  
and balmy; the result was it took  
a heavy cold and died. At any rate,  
it put forth no tender shoots the fol-  
lowing spring nor any blossoms, nor  
any apples, but in the fall was neatly  
piled, twig upon twig, in the wood  
shed; later to be carried to the old fire  
place for the children to pop corn over.

It was queer about the blooming of  
that old apple tree; it was like the last  
straw in the face of the dying,  
assuring us of the coming of spring.

Somewhere we read that only by the  
turning of the leaves on the trees

shall we some day know the change  
of seasons.

These, too, change, Almighty Father, these  
Are but the varied God. The rolling  
wave is full of Thee.forth in the pleasing  
glory. Thy beauty walks, thy tenderness and  
lovingness.

Then comes Thy glory in the summer  
months.

With light and heat resplendent. Then  
The sun

Shoots full perfection through the  
swelling year.

Thy beauty shines in autumn uncom-  
bined,

And spreads a common feast for all  
that live.

In winter awful Thou' with clouds and  
storms

Around. Thee thrown, tempest o'er  
tempest roll'd.

Majestic darkness! on the whirlwind's  
wings.

Riding sublime."

Nice, clean milk. We must go to  
Chicago for it. A story is told of a  
little boy who never read the papers,  
and so he knew nothing of the "crusades"  
for pure milk. That was supposed, if  
he weighed about 100 lb., to all milk  
was pure. How nice it would be if we  
could read this way about the milk car-  
ed over the city. It would be such a  
relief to lose our fear of typhoid, and  
like the little boy we would not hesitate  
to drink what is offered us. Well, anyway,  
this little boy, having been  
brought up in Chicago, knew  
nothing of the country and country  
ways. Everything was a delight to him,  
until he went out to the farm in the  
yard, and saw them milk the cows. His  
mother couldn't understand why he  
stopped drinking milk, and no persua-  
sion could prevail upon him to change  
his mind. Neither would he explain till  
he got his mother alone.

"I'll wait till we get back home,  
mother," he said, "where we have our  
milk."

Billy's mother received cards to an  
"at home" the other day. Billy lives  
in our town, and is very young. "That  
means a tea," said his mother. "But,  
mamma," said Billy, kindly, "the card  
doesn't say Mrs. —— will serve tea;  
it just says she'll be at home."

One day last week an old, old lady,  
hast almost double, was trudging down  
Fourth East street; under one arm  
she carried a large roll; one hand was  
utilized in holding up her skirts, while  
in the other she held a fair-sized satchel.  
About this time the same little  
Billy of 7 paused at the entrance to his  
house and watched the figure walk  
slowly. Suddenly he turned and  
dashed down the street.

It was a precious sight—the manni-  
ness with which the little fellow stepped  
up and offered his services. The last  
seen of him, he was pressing bravely  
forward, carrying a grip almost as  
big as himself, and it required both his  
little hands to do it.

Vерily, he has learned early to "bear  
ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil  
the law of Christ."

LADY BABY.



CHARLES H. DEERE.

The picture of Charles H. Deere, president of the Moline Plow company, who died this week, is given above through the courtesy of Manager Kiser of the Wagner Brewing company of this city, who has the original in his possession. Mr. Deere, it will be remembered, was heavily interested in Salt Lake recently, as he had the greatest faith in the future of this city. He was also a heavy stockholder in the Wagner Brewing company, and was largely interested also in similar establishments in the east. He built up principally the great agricultural implement plant at Moline, and actively engaged almost up to the date of his death in industrial and commercial enterprises.

ists, died at Cologne.  
1674—John Milton died in London; born 1608.  
1677—William Wirt, celebrated Ameri-  
can lawyer and author, born at Bladensburg, Md.; died 1834.  
1794—Warsaw fell, and the second par-  
tition and final extinction of Poland  
followed.

1802—General Oliver Otis Howard born in Leeds, Me.

1897—Rear Admiral Alexander Calder Rind, U. S. N., retired, a noted  
war veteran, died in New York City; born 1821.

1906—President Roosevelt sailed from Washington for Panama.

NOVEMBER 9.

1721—Mark Akenside, poet, author of "The Pleasures of the Imagination," born in Newcastle-on-Tyne; died 1776.

1802—Edith Parish Lovejoy, the abolition martyr, born in Albion, Me.; killed 1837.

1809—Paul Sandby, founder of the Eng-  
lish school of water color painting,  
died; born 1725.

1872—Great Boston fire; 65 acres of the  
business district burned over; loss, \$30,000,000.

1893—Professor Herman August Hagen  
of Harvard college, well known ento-  
mologist, died at Cambridge.

1899—Heavy fighting between the Boers  
and the besieged Britons at Ladysmith.

1906—Great destruction of life and ship-  
ping by a typhoon at Hongkong.

Curious Westwordland Customs.

A strange custom is observed yearly in  
the small hamlet of Week, in West-  
morland, in commemoration of an inci-  
pient that happened in the year 1841.

That year there was a plague of wasps  
and many persons throughout the  
country succumbed to the poisonous  
sting. The little hamlet holds the  
record for the number of victims, and  
in memory of the occurrence a memorial tablet was erected on the moor  
there. Now each year there is a pro-  
cession of most of the inhabitants turn-  
out, carrying insect powder and other  
devices for killing wasps, and march to  
the memorial stone, where a short  
service is held by the minister of the  
parish.

When the service is over a general  
cruise is made in search of wasp's  
nests, which are immediately  
destroyed. Early guns, some rags  
soaked in tar, while others carry paraffin, which is poured into  
the nest and a match applied. The  
anniversary is considered the most im-  
portant event of the year.—Country  
Gentleman.

APPENDICITIS

Is due in a large measure to abuse of  
the bowels, by employing drastic pur-  
gatives. To avoid all danger, use only  
Dr. King's New Life Pill, the safe, gen-  
tle cleanser and invigorator. Guar-  
anteed for rheumatism, biliousness, malaria  
and jaundice, at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store,  
112-114 S. Main St., 25c.

NOVEMBER 8.

1898—John Dunn Scotts, religious con-  
troversialist, founder of the Scotts-

1901—Adolf Kraus, noted American  
poet, died at Dayton, Ohio.

1874—Murder of 36,000 Poles of all  
ages, by order of the Russian general  
Suvarov.

1816—Stephen Johnson Field, associate  
justice of the United States supreme court,  
born in Haddam, Conn.; died 1890.

1860—George Peabody, the American  
philanthropist, died in London; born in  
Danvers, Mass., 1795.

1885—Eugene Field, poet-journalist, died  
in Chicago; born 1850.

1894—Paul de Cassagnac, noted Bon-  
apartist and duelist, died in Paris; born  
1843.

NOVEMBER 7.

1850—William III, of England born;  
died 1702.

1702—Admiral Benbow, father of the  
British navy, celebrated in the war  
with France, died in Jamaica; born

1703—William Cullen Bryant, American  
poet, born at Cummington, Mass.; died  
June 12, 1878, in New York.

1830—John Esten Cooke, American au-  
thor, whose writings were chiefly of  
southern inspiration; born; died 1885.

1863—Columbus, on his second voyage,  
reached Panama, formally recog-  
nized and admitted into relations  
with the new Republic of Panama.

1895—Lady Florence Dixie, authoress,  
explorer and woman's rights champion,  
died at Glen Stuart, Scotland; born 1857.

1897—General Thomas L. Clingham,  
noted Confederate veteran, died at  
Morgantown, N. C.

1903—The independence of the republic  
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1906—Flight of Lieut. Peary's trip to  
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1907—Hans Sachs, "Honest Hans  
Sachs," the German poet, author of  
over 6,000 pieces, born; died 1576.

1605—Exposure of the famous gunpow-  
der plot to blow up the English  
parliament houses. Guy Fawkes

discovered in the cellar where a  
quantity of explosive materials were  
hidden.

1854—Battle of Inkermann, in the Crimea;  
heaviest engagement in the campaign.  
Soldiers who fought at Inkermann  
wondered why the publica-  
tion should pass it over and make so  
much of Balaklava. W. H. Russell,  
the London Times correspondent,  
wrote of Inkermann as "the bloodiest  
struggle in living memory since  
the earth." Conventional modes of  
fighting were out of place. The bat-  
tle was a series of dreadful deeds of  
daring, of sanguinary hand to hand  
fights, despairing rallies and des-  
perate assaults. Bayonets were  
freely used, and desperate encounters  
were often decided by that weapon alone. The name rifle that  
came into play there in the hands of  
the English and proved terribly  
destructive.

1591—Political revolution in Brazil.

1900—The Cuban constitutional conven-  
tion opened in Havana with charters  
for the United States.

1806—Ferdinand, noted Norwegian  
landscape painter, died at Volendam, Holland.

1807—Abraham Lincoln, elected pres-  
ident, first term.

1865—Admiral Charles Stewart, cele-  
brated naval commander, died in  
Bordentown, N. J.; born in Phila-  
delphia in 1776.

1872—General George Gordon Meade,  
commander of the Union army at

and one bear is able to haul as much  
as a hundred dogs. The venturesome  
explorer will try to secure the "Fram,"  
Nansen's old ship, and believe that  
he can locate the geographic pole. The  
bear will be fed on seal flesh. The trip  
will be made by way of Bering sea.

WHERE THE BIG FINAN-  
CIAL DEALS ARE MADE

In what particular spot in New York  
city are most of the big affairs  
that eventually go to make history concen-  
trated, is a question that frequently has  
been asked. Many see possibilities under  
the white lights on Broadway, others  
in the winter awful "Thon" with clouds and  
storms

around Wall street, and others believe  
it is in the city hall.

"As a matter of fact," declared Judge House  
the other day, "the greatest single center of activity along  
this line can probably be found in the Forty-fourth street building known as  
the Bar association.

The Bar association building is pro-  
minently fitted for just this sort of  
thing. A lawyer could make a score  
of important engagements, meet them in  
the buildings converse with the greatest  
privacy and none of the clients would  
ever meet if ordinary care were  
exercised.

Above the first floor are  
several little rooms, each fitted  
up as an office. It is managed exactly  
the same plan as a hotel. A member of the bar may have an ap-  
pointment with Mr. A. for 9 o'clock at night.

Ten minutes later it is impor-  
tant that the men must meet. The attorney goes  
to the clerk and asks for a room, and  
when Mr. A. calls, he is conducted to  
that room at once. For Mr. B.'s re-  
ception, another room is found and the  
business of both is handled by a judi-  
cious attorney, and each goes away satisfied  
that he was the only person trans-  
acting business with the counsellor.

There are entrances at either end of  
the building, so a lawyer who takes  
any pains at all to plan, can walk boldly  
to the one end of the association with  
one party of clients, while an antagonistic  
party is waiting for him at the other end. The second party only  
knows the lawyer when he is ready to be  
seen. Clients who do not want to go to  
the downtown offices of the lawyers  
go there, and men with great financial  
interests, who do not want their attor-  
neys to visit them in their homes can be  
brought to the Bar association for an  
important conference in a few moments  
at any hour of the night.—New York

# S.S.S. CURES CATARRH

Catarrh is not merely a disease of the mucous membranes and inner linings of the body as some of the symptoms would seem to indicate; it is a deep-seated blood disease, in which the entire circulation and the greater part of the system are involved. Like all other blood diseases, Catarrh comes from poisons and impurities accumulating in